as, ā, am, eating little, making a light repast, moderate in diet, moderate, abstemious.

Laghaya, Nom. P. *laghayati,* &c., to make light, lighten, lessen, diminish, alleviate, mitigate, soften.

Laghiman, ā, m. lightness, levity, absence of weight; a kind of *siddhi* or supernatural faculty of assuming excessive lightness at will; smallness, diminutiveness, insignificance; frivolousness, fickleness; meanness, lowness, diminution.

Laghishṭha, as, ā, am (superl. of *laghu*), most quick, very swift; lightest, very light; very small, &c.; [cf. Gr. ἐλάχιστο-s.]

Laghīyas, ān, asi, as (compar. of *laghu*), more quick, very swift; lighter, &c.

Laghūya, Nom. P. *laghūyati,* &c., Ved. to think lightly of, despise.

Laghvī, f. a delicate woman, &c. See under *laghu,* p. 859, col. 1.

लङ् *lan,* a technical term or symbol in grammar for the terminations of the Imperfect or First Preterite or for that tense itself.

लङ्क *lanka, as,* m. a proper N.; (*ā*), f., N. of the chief town in Ceylon or of the whole island (renowned as the capital and habitation of the great Rākshasa Rāvaṇa and his hosts of demons, whose conquest by Rāma-candra, q.v., after the carrying off of his wife Sītā by Rāvaṇa, forms the subject of the Rāmāyaṇa; according to some accounts Lankā was much larger than the island of Ceylon is at present or even distinct from Ceylon, the first meridian of longitude which passed through Ujjayinī being supposed to pass through Lankā also); = *rāvaṇa-hrada;* N. of a Ḍākinī or evil spirit; an unchaste woman; a branch; a kind of grain. — *Lanka-tanakaṭā,* f., N. of a daughter of Sandhyā (wife of Vidyut-keśa and mother of Su-keśa). — *Lankā-dāhin, ī,* m. the burner of Lankā, i.e. Hanu-mat (as having set fire to the city with his burning tail). — *Lankādhipati* (°*kā-adh*°), *is,* or *lankā-nātha, as,* or *lankā-pati, is,* m. lord of Lankā, i.e. Rāvaṇa. — *Lankāri* (°*kā-ari*), *is,* m. the enemy of Lankā, i.e. Rāma. — *Lankāvatāra* (°*kā-av*°), N. of a Buddhist Sūtra work, (abbreviated from *saddharma-l*°; it is one of the chief religious works of the Buddhists, treating of their law and of many abstruse philosophical problems.) — *Lankā-sthāyin, ī, inī, i,* residing or being in Lankā; (*ī*), m. a plant. — *Lankeśa* or *lankeśvara* (°*kā-īś*°), *as,* m. the lord of Lankā, i.e. Rāvaṇa. — *Lankeśa-vanāriketu* (°*na-ar*°), *us,* m. 'having the enemy of the grove of Ravāṇa (i.e. the monkey Hanu-mat) for an ensign,' N. of Arjuna. — *Lankodaya* (°*kā-ud*°), *as,* m. or *lankodayāsu, avas,* m. pl. (in astronomy) the equivalents of the signs in right ascension (literally 'ascension at Lankā').

Lankāpikā or *lankāyikā* or *lankārikā* or *lankopikā* or *lankoyikā,* f. the plant Trigonella Corniculata.

लङ्ख् *lankh.* See rt. *lakh,* p. 858, col. 3.

लङ्खनी *lankhanī,* f. the bit of a bridle.

लङ्ग् *lang,* cl. 1. P. *langati,* &c., to go; to go lame, limp.

1. *langa, as, ā, am,* lame, limping; (*as*), m. limping, lameness.

लङ्ग 2. *langa, as,* m. (probably connected with rt. *lag*), union, association, connection; a lover, paramour.

Langaka, as, m. a lover, paramour.

Langala, am, n. = *lāngala,* a plough; N. of a kingdom, (also written *lāngala.*)

Langima or *langiman* (?), union. — *Langimamaya, as, ī, am,* fit to be joined.

Langūla, am, n. = *lāngūla,* the tail of an animal.

लङ्घ् *langh,* cl. 1. P. A. *langhati, -te, lalangha, lalanghe, langhitum,* to leap, spring, go by leaps; to ascend, mount upon; to diminish, lessen, weaken, (in this sense connected with *laghu*); to dry, dry up (P.); to fast, abstain from food (A.); cl. 10. P. or Caus. *langhayati,* &c., to jump or spring over, leap or step over, overstep, go beyond (with acc.); to pass over, traverse; to ascend, mount, cross over; to transgress, trample upon, violate, disregard, disrespect, disdain, insult, offend, displease, injure, prevent, hinder, oppose; to go beyond, excel, surpass, outshine, outstrip; to cause any one to go beyond his meal-time, cause to fast [cf. *su-langhita*]; to speak; to shine: Desid. of Caus. *lilanghayishati,* to intend to step over; [cf. according to some, Gr. λαγγάζω, λογγάζω, λαγχόνω, λάχος, λόγχη, ἐλέγχω; Lat. *longus, languere;* Old Germ. *langên, ga-lingan, ga-langon;* Goth. *laggs;* Angl. Sax. *lang,* &c.]

Langhaka, as, m., Ved. one who leaps over or transgresses, one who insults or displeases, an offender, transgressor, violator.

Langhatī, f., N. of a river.

Langhana, am, n. the act of leaping or jumping, going by leaps or jumps, springing, leaping over, overstepping, stepping across; one of a horse's paces, curvetting, bounding; ascending, mounting, attaining; the act of assaulting or storming, capturing a fort, capture, conquest; the act of jumping over, passing over, overstepping, exceeding, going beyond bounds, transgressing, violation; transgressing propriety; despising, disregarding, disdain, contempt; the act of offending or displeasing, injury, harm, offence, affront; fasting, abstinence.

Langhanīya, as, ā, am, to be lept over, to be stepped or passed over, to be passed, passable, attainable; transgressible, to be violated; to be disregarded; to be injured or wronged; to be fasted. — *Langhanīya-tā,* f. or *langhanīya-tva, am,* n. capability of being lept or stepped over or transgressed; attainability; capability of being injured.

Langhita, as, ā, am, lept over, overstepped, passed beyond, passed over, traversed, transgressed, violated, disregarded, insulted.

Langhitarya, as, ā, am, = *langhanīya* above.

Langhya, as, ā, am, to be jumped or stepped over; to be traversed or passed, attainable; capable of being transgressed or violated; to be neglected or disregarded; capable of being injured or wronged; to be made to fast.

लच् *lach* (= rt. *lāñch;* connected with rt. *laksh*), cl. 1. P. *lachchati, lalachchha,* &c., to mark.

लज् 1. *laj* (= rt. *lajj,* q.v.), cl. 6. A. *lajate, lje, lajitum,* to be ashamed: Caus. *lājayati:* Desid. *lilajishate:* Intens. *lālajyate, lālakti.*

Laja-kārikā, f. (*laja* for *lajjā*), the sensitive plant, Mimosa Pudica.

लज् 2. *laj* (= rt. 1. *lañj*), cl. 1. P. *lajati,* &c., to fry, roast; to calumniate, blame.

लज् 3. *laj* (= rt. 2. *lañj*), cl. 10. P. *lajayati,* &c., to appear, seem, shine; to cover, (in this sense another reading for rt. *jal.*)

लज्ज् *lajj* (perhaps connected with a base *rajya* fr. rt. *rañj;* cf. rt. 1. *laj*), cl. 6. A. *lajjate* (sometimes also P. *lajjati*), *lalajje, lajjishyate, alajjishṭa, lajjitum,* to be ashamed, blush: Caus. *lajjayati:* Desid. *lilajjishate:* Intens. *lālajjyate.*

2. *lagna, as, ā, am* (for 1. see p. 858, col. 3), ashamed; (this part. is also referrible to rt. 1. *laj.*)

Lajja, as, m., N. of a man; (*ās*), m. pl. his descendants.

Lajjakā, f. the wild cotton-tree, Gossypium.

Lajjat, an, atī or *antī, at,* being ashamed, blushing.

Lajjamāna, as, ā, am, blushing, feeling shame.

Lajjarī, f. a white sensitive plant.

Lajjā, f. shame, modesty, bashfulness; Shame (personified as the wife of Dharma and as the mother of Vinaya); the sensitive plant, Mimosa Pudica. — *Lajjā-kara, as, ā* or *ī, am,* or *lajjākārin, ī, iṇī, i,* causing or occasioning shame, shameful. — *Lajjākṛiti* (°*jā-ākṛ*°), *is, is, i,* feigning modesty. — *Lajjānvita* (°*jā-an*°), *as, ā, am,* possessed of shame, ashamed, modest, bashful. — *Lajjārahita, as, ā, am,* void of shame, shameless, immodest. — *Lajjā-vat, ān, atī, at,* possessed of shame, full of shame, ashamed, bashful, modest; embarrassed, perplexed. — *Lajjāvat-tva, am,* n. bashfulness, modesty. — *Lajjā-śīla, as, ā, am,* of a modest disposition, bashful, modest. — *Lajjā-śūnya* or *lajjāhīna, as, ā, am,* destitute of shame, void of modesty, shameless, impudent.

Lajjāya, Nom. (probably A.) *lajjāyate,* &c., to be ashamed.

Lajjāyita, as, ā, am, ashamed, abashed, embarrassed.

Lajjālu, us, us, u, bashful, modest, shameful; (*us*), m. f. the sensitive plant, Mimosa Pudica.

Lajjita, as, ā, am, ashamed, abashed, modest, bashful.

Lajjirī, f. = *lajjālu,* Mimosa Pudica; [cf. *lajjarī.*]

Lajyā, f. = *lajjā,* shame, modesty.

लञ्चा *lañchā,* f. a present, bribe.

लञ्चन *lañchana,* Eleusine Coracana (a kind of grain).

लञ्ज् 1. *lañj* (= rt. 2. *laj*), cl. 1. P. *lañjati,* &c., to fry, roast; to calumniate, blame.

लञ्ज् 2. *lañj* (also read *luñj*), cl. 10. P. *lañjayati,* &c., to be strong; to strike, injure; to dwell; to give; to speak; to shine; to be manifest.

लञ्ज *lañja, as,* m. a foot; the end of the lower garment tucked into the waist-band; a tail; = *pangu;* (*ā*), f. an adulteress; sleep; a current; Lakshmī.

Lañjikā, f. a harlot, prostitute; [cf. perhaps Gr. λαγ-αρό-s, λάγ-νο-s, λαγνεύω; Lat. *langu-e-o, langu-i-du-s, langu-or, laxus, lac-tes.*]

लट् 1. *laṭ,* cl. 1. P. *laṭati,* &c., to be a child, act or talk like a child, be childish; to cry; [cf. rt. *raṭ.*]

Laṭa, as, m. one who speaks like a child, a blockhead, fool; a fault, defect; a thief. — *Laṭa-parṇa, am,* n. = *tvaca,* large cinnamon.

Laṭaka, as, m. a bad man, contemptible person.

Laṭṭa, as, m. = *laṭaka* above.

Laṭya, Nom. P. *laṭyati,* &c., to speak foolishly.

Laṭva, as, m. a horse; a particular caste (said to be a tribe of mountaineers); a dancing boy; a particular Rāga or scale in music; (*ā*), f. a kind of bird (said to be a kind of sparrow); safflower; a kind of Karañja; the fruit of a kind of Karañja; fruit in general; a curl on the forehead, &c. (= *bhramaraka*); a game, gambling (= *dyūta*); a bad or unchaste woman; a sweetmeat (?); = *avadya;* = *śilī.*

Laṭvākā, f. = *laṭvā,* a kind of bird.

लट् 2. *laṭ,* a technical term or symbol in grammar for the terminations of the Present or for that tense itself. — *Laṭ-artha-vāda, as,* m., N. of a treatise on the meaning of the Present tense.

लटकन *laṭakana* or *laṭakana-miśra, as,* m. a proper N.

लड् *laḍ,* cl. 1. P. *laḍati,* &c., to play, sport, frolic, dally (= rt. *lal,* q.v.); cl. 10. P. *laḍayati, laḍāpayati,* &c., to throw, toss; to blame, (in this sense = rt. *lāḍ*); cl. 10. P. or Caus. *laḍayati,* to loll the tongue, use or put out the tongue, stir with the tongue, lick [cf. rt. *lal*]; to caress, foster, cherish (= *lalayati, lālayati,* see